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PER DOZEN ... \$12.00
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PER DOZEN ... 15.00
The Best Whiskies at the Price
on the Market.
H. PRICE & CO.
12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

No. 13,573 號卷十柒百伍千叁萬壹第 日壹初月捌年柒十二緒光 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13th, 1901 伍拜禮 號卷十月玖年壹零百九千壹英港香 PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH

CHAMPAGNE

JULES MUMM

PER CASE, PINTS, \$50; QUARTS, \$48.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

CUTLER PALMER AND CO.
WINE SHIPPERS SINCE 1815.
Who have consigned their Brands to Hongkong
for over half a century.
Apply to G. C. ANDERSON,
Hongkong, 13, Praya Central.

JOHN WALKER & SONS'
FAMOUS
KILMARNOCK WHISKY.

This World-renowned
FINE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY,
Sole Shippers—CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
is obtainable in Hongkong, through their Agents,
SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1901.

CUTLER, PALMER
& CO.'S

PRICE \$10.75 PER DOZEN

NET

"SPECIAL BLEND" WHISKY

Bleed

of Selected

Distillations of the

Finest Scotch Whiskies

Apply to

SIEMSEN & CO., Hongkong.

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAM
WAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.—

7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

2.15 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

3.30 p.m. to 3.60 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

4.30 p.m. to 4.50 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

5.30 p.m. to 5.50 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.—

Extra cars at 11.45 p.m. every 1 hour.

SUNDAY.—

8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

8.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.—

Extra cars at 11.45 p.m. every 1 hour.

SPECIAL CARS.—By arrangement at the Com-

pany's Office, 26 & 40, Queen's Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1901.

[a903]

VICTORIA

CYCLE
EMPORIUM.

THE measure of cycling consists in having

a first class Machine, and the above Es-

tablissement is always leading in this respect.

We are Agents for the famous "NEW

HOVE" and "MONOPOLE" CYCLES,

and we also supply fittings of every description.

Bargains can be had in second hand Machines.

Repairs executed with promptitude and skill.

Enameling a specialty.

MCKIRDY & CO.,

43 & 44, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1901.

[a948]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

\$5.50 per Cask of 375 lbs. net ex Factory.

\$3.30 per Bag of 250 lbs.

SHEWAN, TÓMES & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1901.

[a1444]

RUINART PERE & FILS, REIMS

Established 1719.

CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND

SHIPPIERS.

Ship only the Finest Quality.

Extra Dry (Green Seal).

LATOUR, WEGENER & CO.,

Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1901.

[a271]

WATKINS'



BRAND

AERATED WATERS.

DELICIOUS IN FLAVOUR AND ABSOLUTELY PURE.

SOLE MAKERS OF CINCHONA TONIC & CLARADE.

WATKINS, LIMITED,

65, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1815.

SHIPPERS TO CHINA FOR 75 YEARS.

Their Brands are favourably known all over the World.

The following are some of their Stocks with the undermentioned:

SUPERB OLD COGNAC, C.P. & Co.'s INVALIDS' PORT

\$22.50 PER DOZ.

Distinguished by 4 Stars on the label.

ANOTHER FINE COGNAC, \$16.75 per doz.

Less old than the above.

THE ELITE OF WHISKY.—

THE "PALL MALL,"

\$20 PER DOZ.

11 Years old; the finest quality shipped.

Each bottle bears an Analyst's certificate.

C. P. & Co.'s OWN SPECIAL

BLEND WHISKY,

\$10.75 PER DOZ.

Very soft, palatable, and mature.

EVERYBODY SHOULD TRY THESE ITEMS; THEY ARE UNQUELLED AT THE PRICE

AGENTS—SIEMSEN & CO., HONGKONG.

HOCKS.

Direct from and bottled by DEINHARD & CO., Coblenz.

OPPENHEIMER

HOCHHEIMER

LAUBENHEIM

STEINWEIN (Bock Bottle)

NIERSTEIN

SPARKLING MOSELLE

GRAACHER SUPERIOR

SPARKLING HOCK

BODENTHAL

LIBBFRAUMILICH

SOLE AGENTS—

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 13th September, 1901.

[a40]

JOHNSON'S DIGESTIVE TABLETS

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, FLATULENCY

AND ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PLATES, PAPERS
AND CHEMICALS.

EASTMAN'S KODAKS, FILMS AND ACCESSORIES,

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.

A. CHEE & CO., 17A, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

[a44]

TAILORING DEPARTMENT

Special Offer for TWO MONTHS ONLY of our Surplus Stock of THIN AUTUMN

SUITINGS at the following Exceptional Prices—

FLANNEL LOUNGE SUITS \$20

TWEED & CASHMERE SUITS \$29

BLUE SERGE SAC SUITS \$30

WORSTED & ANGOLA SUITS \$33

BLACK TWILL DRESS SUITS \$45

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

[a38]

PLATES, PAPERS
AND CHEMICALS.

EASTMAN'S KODAKS, FILMS AND ACCESSORIES,

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.

A. LING & CO., FURNITURE STORE.

PLATED GLASS & CROCKERY WARE
Also POOCHOW LAQUERED WARE.

FURNITURE ON HIRE.

68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

LUTGENS, EINSTMANN & CO.,

Hongkong, 31st August, 1901.

[1145]

COTTAM & CO.

(JUST RECEIVED)

STRAW BOATING HATS AND PANAMA FOLDING HATS.

INTIMATION.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

WINE MERCHANTS.
ESTABLISHED 1841.

CLARETS.

	Per Case doz. Qu.	Per Case doz. Qu.	Per Case doz. Qu.
ST. ESTEPHE	36.96	87.56	
ST. JULIEN	9.00	9.60	
LA ROSE	12.96	13.92	
CHATEAU HAUT BRION			
LARRIVET	18.60	19.20	
CHATEAU MOUTON			
D'ARMAILHACQ	21.00	22.20	
CHATEAU PONTET			
CARNET	25.00		
CHATEAU LA TOUR			
CARNET	30.90		
CHATEAU RAUZAN	42.00		
CHATEAU LAFITE	18.00		

These CLARETS are brought direct from the leading French growers. The lowest priced are of exceptional value, and guaranteed to be the genuine product of the juice of the grape.

CHATEAU LA TOUR CARNET, CHATEAU RAUZAN and CHATEAU LAFITE are commended to the notice of Connoisseurs as high-class after-dinner Wines.

We guarantee our Wine and Spirits to be genuine only when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

35

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VIEUX ROAD C.I.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 13th September, 1901.

The frequency at the present time in Hongkong of house-burglaries, stealing from ships and work-yards, watch and purse-snatching, and petty thefts of all kinds suggests that we are making a mistake in our manner of dealing with such offences, and that the absence of sufficient deterrents is encouraging one of the worse traits in our native population. Hongkong has never had a good record in the matter of thieving, but we doubt whether the state of affairs has been so bad before as it is now. The strength of our police-force is, as we have pointed out often before, below what it should be; but even if it were up to the proper standard, it could not hope to prevent a large number of the robberies which occur. It might stop cases of snatching in the street and even of snatching away articles stolen in work-yards and godowns. But much of the larceny which occurs is committed inside houses, in such a way as to arouse suspicions as to the honesty of the native servants. Where no clue can be found as to the thief, no proceedings can be taken. But where the police lay their hands on the guilty, there is a necessity for inflicting a lesson. We do not advocate any brutality, but certainly we think that in the more outrageous cases of robbery flogging should accompany sentences of imprisonment. At Singapore this is the case, and the results are good. In spite of the outcry of extreme humanitarians at home, flogging has been used with effect in cases of epidemics of crime, and there is no reason why the same treatment should not be applied to Chinese out here, especially as it is a much lighter form of punishment than they could have any reason to hope for in their own country for the same offence. A sense of humanity which encourages so ignoble a crime as theft is an injustice to law-abiding citizens. Measures adopted at present have not succeeded in keeping down our thieves and robbers, and the situation will be really serious if the authorities simply show themselves unable to cope with it.

A Japanese named Nakamura Naokichi, aged 37, a native of Toyohashi, Mikawa, set out on a round-the-world trip on the 16th ult. He obtained a certificate from the mayor of his native place and also a health certificate from the President of the Toyohashi Hospital. He first ascended Mount Fuji and obtained the seal of the shrine on the summit of the mountain. He then went on to Nagoya, and arrived at Osaka on the 30th ult. His programme is to go to Fusau, via Kobe, Shimonesaki and Nagasaki, from there to Seoul, then down to Cheju-pu, on to Taku, Tientsin and Peking. Coming back to Taku, he will visit Shanghai and Hongkong, and so continue westward. Nakamura has been abroad before. In 1887 he went to America and walked along the Pacific coast. He returned to Japan in 1893 and afterwards proceeded to Canada and Hawaii in 1894, returning in 1899. He has not fixed any time limit to his present journey, and will earn his travelling expenses by working as he goes along.

The British storeship "Humber" arrived from Woosung yesterday morning.

One fresh case of plague (Chinese) and one death were reported during the 24 hours ending at noon yesterday.

The French Minister at Seoul has lodged a demand with the Korean Government for similar privileges to those enjoyed by Japan in regard to the postal service.

A report has been current in Japan that Lady Arnold, the Japanese wife of Sir Edwin Arnold, was dead. This was a mistake, the deceased being Mrs. Matthew Arnold, wife of the poet and essayist.

Miss Edna May will, according to an Australian paper, be visiting Australia in the beginning of next year, under an engagement with Mr. J. C. Williamson. A special repertoire of new musical comedies will be arranged for her.

Messrs. Lamke and Rogge informed us yesterday that they had received a telegram from Messrs. W. G. Hale & Co., of Saigon, that quarantining at that port against vessels arriving from Hongkong has been reduced to one day's observation, passengers prohibited.

Rear-Admiral Harry Tremereho Grenfell, R.N., C.M.G., the new Rear-Admiral on this station, was born on the 9th March, 1845, and entered the Navy in 1859. He served in the Egyptian War in 1882, obtaining the Egyptian Medal and the Khedive's bronze star. Rising to Captain's rank in 1886, in 1898 he received Captain's good service pension, and in 1900 became a Rear-Admiral and a C.M.G. Rear-Admiral Grenfell is the inventor of night-sights for ordnance.

A telegram was received in Singapore on the 11th inst. from Ceylon, stating that the Ceylon Volunteers had made 74 points in the match against the Singapore Volunteer team. The Singapore Volunteer team which shot aggregated 829 on the 3rd inst. beating Ceylon by the enormous margin of 115 points. The Ceylon average of 74 per man in the team of ten counting scores is inferior to the average of the two Singapore scores not included in the Singapore total. The Ceylon score is surprisingly poor, and it is supposed to be due to some sudden unfavourable change in the weather after shooting had begun; but details are not yet to hand.

The *Bourse Gazette*, which claims to represent the commercial interests of Russia, gives Japan some advice in the matter of colonial expansion, and says:—"As a matter of fact, Russia expects nothing from Japan except renunciation of her designs on Corea. After Russia has employed colossal means in her civilising mission in East Asia, she is in duty bound to guard the independence of the peninsula which lies in the path between Port Arthur and Vladivostok. But, in addition to Corea there are large territories in Southern China, and numerous island groups south of Formosa, and in Eussia nobody has ever denied the justification of Japan's ambition for territorial expansion."

The still pending Franco-Turkish difficulty is explained as follows:—The concession of the Constantinople quays was granted to M. Granet, Postmaster-General in the *Freinet-Constans* Ministry at Paris. According to the terms of the concession, it was stipulated that the Turkish Government should have the right of purchasing the concession after the lapse of ten years. The time elapsed early in July, but the Turkish Government had been at loggerheads with the French Ambassador as to the price and conditions of the purchase of the quays from the concessionaires. The result is the recall of Ambassadors, and the rupture, for the time being, of diplomatic relations between France and Turkey.

E. A. Horwitz, a clerk in the employ of the Hongkong Ice Co., after embezzling about \$600 of the Company's money, is supposed to have gone to Shanghai. Besides the amount embezzled, there are a score, more or less, of friends mourning his absence who would be glad of his return, or better still the return of the various sums he owes them. Mr. Mee Cheung, the photographer, is especially anxious to see him again. Horwitz had a diamond ring, which he pawned for \$200; then taking the pawn ticket to Mee Cheung, to whom he already owed \$100, he sold him the ticket for another \$100. A few days after, in fact, while on his way to the steamer which took him away, he called on Mee Cheung, and finding the latter had redeemed the ring, told him that he had an engagement with some lady friends for the evening, and asked him to lend him the ring, promising to return it the next day. Mr. Mee Cheung complied with the request, and that is the last he saw of either his friend or the ring.

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Henry Wilson, alias Kumay, an engineer without employment, conceived the idea of living on his wits. He visited several well-known firms and businesses, introduced himself as a mining manager from Corea and proceeded to work them for all they were worth. He managed to obtain from Mr. Berindeo, Manager of the Banco de l'Indochine the sum of \$18, under fraudulent representations, and a pair of gold sleeve-links, valued at \$11.50 from Leung Fing, also under false pretences.

Accused pleaded not guilty to the first charge but could not deny to having obtained the gold sleeve-links.

He was sentenced to one month's hard labour on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently.

The Rev. G. J. Williams, pastor of the Union Church, has resigned his post through ill-health. He will remain until a successor is chosen.

A New York telegram of the 17th ult. says:—Capt. Howard Blackburn, "the fingerless navigator" of Gloucester, Mass., who last June crossed the Atlantic from Massachusetts to Portugal in a small sloop, has reached New York on his way home. The hazardous trip was not without great hardships, and Capt. Blackburn, who has made several trips with a similar degree of danger attached to them, says that he will make no more trips.

The burglary season is evidently at its height now in Hongkong. Yesterday morning Dr. G. Harston, who is temporarily staying at a friend's house in Queen's Gardens, suffered a serious loss. He was unable to retire to rest until 5 a.m., and between this hour and 7 that robbery occurred, while Dr. Harston was asleep. The thief secured a gold presentation watch, a silver cigarette case, pencil, etc., and some loose cash, amounting altogether to about \$100. There is at present no clue, but the police have the case in hand.

RE-ARMED COURT.

Thursday 12th September.

BEFORE MR. HAZELAND.

CHEATING—A TEST CASE.

The hearing of the case which was postponed from the 6th inst. was continued yesterday morning.

Ng Lau Kun is charged with cheating in respect to the sum of \$22.30, in that he engaged as a steersman on complainant's fishing junk, the *Kum Sun Lee*, and received the above amount as an advance of wages, but failed to return and take up his post.

Mr. Wilkinson led the prosecution and Mr. Hayes defended.

Mr. Wilkinson having finished the examination-in-chief of Loong Shum Kun, the complainant, at the last hearing of the case, Mr. Hayes proceeded to cross-examine the latter.

Witness's evidence, in brief, was as follows:—I am Loong Shum Kun. I have only one brother, Loong San Yu, who is at sea fishing in my junk *Kum Sun Lee*. He left on the 30th of August. I cannot say when he will be back. It is usual to fish during the month of September. My other junk the *Kum Sun Lee*, left on the 1st August. I have always an extra steersman aboard. My junks were idle for the two previous months because July and August are not business months. I am captain of the junk, but the steersman is the second captain, and has more control over the movements of the boat than I. I am the master. I do no work in particular. I do not know Loong Sung Ho. He is not my brother. It is not a fact that my brother, myself, and Loong Sung Ho owned four junks about two years ago, and dissolved partnership in June last year, my brother taking one junk, I another, and Loong Sung Ho the remaining two. Defendants never accused me. I do not know that he ever served under my brother Loong San Yu, or under any one else. It is customary to give an advance of wages to fishermen and boat-crew. I always pay myself. I have been cheated frequently, but in spite of it I continue to pay advances of wages. I have never previously taken legal proceedings to redress my wrongs, as the inspector at the Shaukiwan Police Station told me he could do nothing, as there was no law provided for such cases. In the present case, I consulted a solicitor. There is a meeting-place of a junk-owners' guild, and also funds to pay expenses. This guild is for the protection of junk-owners against desertion of their employees. I am a member of it, so is my brother. No defendant did not serve on my brother's junk from February till June.

After repeated questioning on this point, witness at last admitted that he had no knowledge about it.

Continuing, he said:—On the 4th June I was at sea, so was my brother. I am sure my brother did not enter Shaukiwan harbour on the 4th June. My brother arrived of the 18th June, so did I. I was previously at home on the 5th April, also my brother. We all went to the tomb festival which was on at that time. I did not see defendant at the time. I do not know one Su Yen Tye. There is no such name on my brother's junk.

Re-examined by Mr. Wilkinson.—I still pay advances of wages to men employed, though I have been cheated frequently. I cannot get men otherwise.

By Mr. Hayes—I have never tried to get men otherwise. Advances must be paid first.

His Worship.—You said that during the months of July and August no work is done. Why then did you engage defendant on the 3rd July two whole months before you had work for a steersman?

Witness—I engaged him to do other work in the meanwhile. There is always plenty of work on a junk.

When Wong Chuen was called for next witness, Su Yen Tye stepped in to the witness box to the Court's and counsels' amazement, as he was supposed to have been a person *in cognita* to witness. However, after some time the real Wong Chuen was found and examined by Mr. Wilkinson. He stated as follows:—I am the *folk* of the fishing junk-owner's guild. I know complainant, also defendant. I saw complainant hand defendant \$22.30 on board the *Kum Sun Lee*. It was advance of wages, in fact it was five months' wages. A fishing season lasts for five months. It is customary to give advances. Some give more, some less. Some give the whole month's wages in advance. I have known defendant four or five months.

Mr. Hayes not wishing to cross-examine last witness, the next witness, Wu Tan Tsui was called for, but instead of himself, his wife appeared and made for the witness-stand. When it was explained that she was not wanted, she stated that her husband being sick she came in his stead.

As the witness in question is an important one, the case was adjourned at this point for a week.

DEFEATING THE PUBLIC.

Henry Wilson, alias Kumay, an engineer without employment, conceived the idea of living on his wits. He visited several well-known firms and businesses, introduced himself as a mining manager from Corea and proceeded to work them for all they were worth. He managed to obtain from Mr. Berindeo, Manager of the Banco de l'Indochine the sum of \$18, under fraudulent representations, and a pair of gold sleeve-links, valued at \$11.50 from Leung Fing, also under false pretences.

Accused pleaded not guilty to the first charge but could not deny to having obtained the gold sleeve-links.

He was sentenced to one month's hard labour on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently.

TELEGRAMS.

DAILY PRESS SERVICE.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

GENERAL NEWS.

LONDON, 11th September, 7.35 p.m.

THE GATHERING OF ROYALIES.

The Tsar has arrived at Danzig. The Tsarina is at Kiel. The St. Petersberg Journal regards the meeting of Royalties as a new guarantee of universal peace.

SUPPOSED PLOT AGAINST MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

The trial of a murder case at Clerkenwell has revealed an alleged plot to kill Mr. Joseph Chamberlain.

REUTER'S SERVICE.

LONDON, 10th September.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

This evening's bulletin states that President McKinley's condition continues favourable.

THE COMMAND IN NATAL.

General Lyttleton assumes command of the troops in Natal.

NEW REAR-ADmirAL FOR THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Rear-Admiral Henry Tremereho Grenfell, C.M.G., succeeds Rear-Admiral Sir James Andrew T. Bruce, K.C.M.G., as second in command on the China station.

LONDON, 10th September.

PRESIDENT'S SATISFACTORY CONDITION.

President McKinley's condition continues eminently satisfactory. Unless complications develop, a rapid convalescence is expected.

THE CHARGE AGAINST KRAUSE.

On the re-appearance of Krause at Bow Street, the Treasury announced a fresh charge of incitement to murder. The prisoner was remanded pending the arrival of the necessary papers.

MACAO.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Macao, 9th September.

EDUCATION IN MACAO.

A pleasing function which had imparted to it a significance of more than ordinary importance by virtue of the speeches delivered on the occasion, took place in the spacious hall of the Local Senado yesterday. It was the red-letter day for the pupils of the municipal schools of this city. It was their prize-day. Decorated with a profusion of festoons and wreaths and numerous plants in pots, which lined both sides of the entrance and staircase, the building and the Assembly Hall in particular presented an appearance quite befitting the festive occasion. A guard of honour accompanied by the military band was drawn up in front of the Senado and presented arms, to the strains of the music, on the approach of His Excellency the Governor, with Madame Horta e Costa and suite. The Government House party was received at the entrance to the Hall by the whole body of the Commissioners, Madame Horta being led to her seat by the President, Mr. A. J. Basto. As the parents of the children and the other visitors arrived they were shown to their seats by Mr. Patricio da Luz, who acted as master of ceremonies. The Governor, members of the Executive Council, and the Commissioners occupied special seats on a dais reserved for them. The proceedings opened with an address by Mr. Basto, who, as president of the Senate and of the Municipal Council, had seated himself to the left of the Governor, in which this gentleman briefly reviewed the whole history of the educational movement in so far as the Municipal Council was responsible for that movement. He referred to the order of banishment under which the plaintiff was then detained in custody of the police, and that the defendant absolutely refused to deliver such copy of the warrant of commitment and detention of the plaintiff to the plaintiff, upon demand made by a person in his behalf, a true copy of the warrant of commitment and detention of the plaintiff.

The facts are that the plaintiff was discharged from Victoria Gaol on the morning of

law; and that the judges of every Court are bound to enforce its provisions according to their spirit, in such a manner as most effectually to relieve the subject from illegal imprisonment. But though it be a remedial law so far as it respects those persons for whose protection it was framed, it is grievous in its penalties with respect to those persons who neglect the duties thereby imposed upon them. It is remedial quoad some persons, but it is penal quoad others."

Heath, J., said—"In the first place, therefore, though I admit that this is a remedial statute, . . . yet I consider it as penal with respect to this defendant" (who was a gaoler).

Rooke, J., said—"It appears to me therefore that gaolers are entitled to all the protection which the law can afford them consistently with the liberty of the subject."

Next as to the scope of the Act or the matters to which the Act relates.

In the preamble of the Act occur the words— "King's subjects . . . committed for criminal or supposed criminal matter." In section 2 also the words— "All persons imprisoned for any criminal or supposed criminal matter"; and in section 9 is the following—"Any person or persons, subjects of this realm . . . committed to any prison or in custody of any officer or officers whatsoever, for any criminal or supposed criminal matter."

In the preamble of 36 Geo. 3 c. 100 it is recited as follows—"Whereas the provisions made by an Act passed in England in the thirty-first year of the reign of King Charles the Second intituled, etc., etc., only extend to cases of commitment or detention for criminal or supposed criminal matter."

In the case of *Elliott v. Hobhouse*, 2 *Chitty's Reports*, at p. 211, the Court said—"The Habens Corpus Act clearly does not apply to the case of this description, because it is confined wholly to the cases of commitment for crime, with the exception of felony, or the suspicion thereof."

The words "or the suspicion thereof" are an interpretation of the phrase "supposed criminal matter," which occurs in the Act.

In the case of *Cobbett v. Slowman*, reported in 4 *Exchequer Reports*, 747, and on appeal by way of writ of error, in 9 *Exchequer Reports*, 233, is instructive on this point.

It was an action of debt for £300 for penalties under the Statute 31 Car. 2 c. 2, and was brought under the ninth section of that Act, by which it is provided "that no person in custody of any officer for any criminal or supposed criminal matter shall be removed from such custody into the custody of any other officer except in certain authorised modes, and that any person who signs a warrant for such removal contrary to the Act shall incur the pains and forfeitures already mentioned in the Act, viz., in the fifth section of the Act."

The first count of the plaintiff Cobbett's declaration stated that he was a prisoner and in the custody of the defendant Slowman at 5 o'clock up for a certain criminal matter, to wit, a contempt of Court.

Thus, the very point now under consideration was prominently before the courts of Exchequer and Exchequer Chamber, viz., the interpretation of the phrase "criminal or supposed criminal matter," and was put to the Court on an action for the recovery of a penalty. It was thus raised in exactly the same manner as the question is raised in the present action.

Polkedah, 1821, said—"The words 'supposed criminal matter,' I apprehend, are intended to meet the case, where a charge is instituted against a person, which may or may not turn out in the event to be a criminal charge; as, for example, where the facts adduced in support of the charge are insufficient to prove it, or where it may fail in point of law. But, if we take it that the whole scope of this Act of Parliament has reference to criminal charges upon which the party may be brought to trial."

Perke, B., said—"I agree with what has been said by the Lord Chief Baron in this case." He also stated, concerning the Act, that it only applies to persons in custody for offences tried in the Court of Queen's Bench, or at the Assizes or Sessions, or in some other Court where the offence was properly cognizable. He added—"I have no doubt that the Act does not apply to any case where the party is in custody for an offence for which he is not triable by any law."

The plaintiff took the case to the Court of Exchequer Chamber, where the judgment of eight judges was delivered by Maule, J., affirming the judgment of the Court of Exchequer.

In the course of that judgment, which is reported at pp. 683-4 of 9 *Exchequer Reports*, Maule, J., said—"There seems no reason why a different construction should not be put on the words 'criminal or supposed criminal matter' in that section (the ninth), from that which they bear in any other. We (i.e., eight judges) entertain no doubt that they apply only to cases where a person is in prison upon some charge for which he is liable to be tried."

In addition to the opinion of the ten judges of the Court of Exchequer Chamber, there is the expression of the opinion of Patterson, J., who in *Carr's Wilson's case*, 7 A & E.N.S. at p. 1,010, said—"That Statute, viz., the 31 Car. 2 c. 2, applies, I think, only when the party has been committed for trial, or has been tried, the obvious meaning of the word 'judgment being, where the party has been committed for trial and is in custody awaiting trial, or has been tried, and is undergoing a sentence of imprisonment.'

I proceed now to apply these expressions of opinion to the matters for which the plaintiff was in custody under the order of banishment issued by the Governor in Council.

The statement in the order of banishment made the grounds upon which the order was made as follows:

"That the said Leung Kun-yau has been once convicted in the Police Court of this Colony for attempting larceny from the person and vagrancy, and that in the opinion of the Governor in Council, he is dangerous to the peace and good order of the Colony."

Bearing in mind that the plaintiff had served his term of imprisonment under the sentence passed in the Police Court when he was arrested under the order of banishment, I ask—Was he in custody under the order of banishment upon some charge for which he was liable to be tried? Clearly not. He was not liable to be tried a second time either for the attempted larceny from the person or for the specific act of vagrancy, nor did the fact that he was dangerous to the peace and good order of the Colony constitute a charge for which he was liable to be tried?

Again, was the plaintiff a party who had been committed for trial and was in custody awaiting trial, or was he a person in custody for an offence triable in some court where the offence

was properly cognisable or was he in custody for an offence for which he was by trial amenable to law? Clearly not, in my opinion.

For the plaintiff it was argued that the expressions of judicial opinion which have been cited were mere dicta, and, as such, not binding. Assume that they were dicta, and that the opinions concerning dicta expressed by Jessel M. R. in *Quitter v. Healy* 23 Ch. D. at p. 49 and in *ex parte Willey* 23 Ch. D. at p. 127 should influence the Court. Yet, the Court may look to these dicta for guidance in examining the Act of Charles, and may adopt them as expressing its own view of the words of the Act; and having examined the words of the Act, I have no doubt that the correct interpretation of the expression "criminal or supposed criminal matters" is contained in the already quoted opinions of the eleven judges.

It was further urged by Mr. Sharp that the dicta in question were conflicting.

One dictum may not go so far as another, but the dicta do not present themselves to me as being in antagonism.

Another contention at the bar for the plaintiff was that the Governor in Council, in exercise of a duly conferred power, had added the punishment of banishment and detention pending banishment, to the ordinary punishment inflicted by a Court of Justice, that this punishment had been added because the plaintiff had been convicted of criminal offences; and that plaintiff was therefore a person convicted and detained under a warrant and in respect of a criminal or supposed criminal matter under the joint meaning of the 5th section and of the Act generally.

The validity of this contention entirely depends on the meaning of the words "criminal or supposed criminal matter."

Assume the correctness of the statement that the Governor in Council had added a punishment to the punishment inflicted by a Court of Justice and that such punishment was added because the plaintiff had been convicted of misdemeanours, it still remained to be shown that misdemeanours for which the punishment inflicted by some Court where the officer were properly cognisable had been suff'd, were within the meaning of the words "criminal or supposed criminal matter" as copiously interpreted by the judges. On the 14th of August, at the time when he was under detention by the defendant, i.e., was undergoing punishment under the order, the plaintiff was not in custody, i.e., was not undergoing additional punishment for an offence triable because he had already been tried. Nor was he in custody on account of a criminal charge (to use the language of Pollock, C.B.), upon which he might be brought to trial; nor was he in prison (to use the language of the eight judges reported at p. 684 of 9 *Exchequer Reports*), upon some charge for which he was liable to be tried; not lastly, was he a party who either had been committed for trial which he was awaiting under detention, or had been tried and was undergoing sentence of imprisonment.

It is my opinion, therefore, that the second detention on 14th August under the order of banishment as opposed to the first detention under the magistrate's warrant, was not a detention in respect of a criminal or supposed criminal matter" according to the judicial interpretation which has been placed on that expression.

There was no contention, so far as I remember, that, because the expression in question is not to be found in section 5 of the Habens Corpus Act, that expression was not to be read into the section; nor was it, to my remembrance, contended that the 5th section of the Act was not confined to matters arising within the Act, but extended to all matters for which, by the common law or by any Statute, a person may be committed or imprisoned or detained. If, however, such contentions were advanced, I am of opinion that, by virtue of the scope of the Act into which I have already examined, the words "criminal or supposed criminal matter" are implicitly incorporated into section 5, and that section is limited to matters specifically treated of in the Act.

The Court has hitherto dealt with the order as an "executed warrant"; but the plaintiff's counsel also alluded to the date of the order of banishment, viz., 1st August, 1901, when it was an unexecuted warrant. On that date, he said, the plaintiff was in fact a criminal in jail under sentence passed by a magistrate; and on that date the order was a warrant of detention for a criminal matter, viz., for attempted larceny from the person.

I do not grasp the argument to be founded on the fact that, when the order of banishment was made, the plaintiff was in prison under a magistrate's warrant. On that date, he said,

the plaintiff was in fact a criminal in jail under a magistrate's warrant of commitment. His add'd— "I have no doubt that the Act does not apply to any case where the party is in custody for an offence for which he is not triable by any law."

The plaintiff took the case to the Court of Exchequer Chamber, where the judgment of eight judges was delivered by Maule, J., affirming the judgment of the Court of Exchequer.

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Bearing in mind that the plaintiff had served his term of imprisonment under the sentence passed in the Police Court when he was arrested under the order of banishment, I ask—Was he in custody under the order of banishment upon some charge for which he was liable to be tried?

Clearly not. He was not liable to be tried a second time either for the attempted larceny from the person or for the specific act of vagrancy, nor did the fact that he was dangerous to the peace and good order of the Colony constitute a charge for which he was liable to be tried.

Again, was the plaintiff a party who had been committed for trial and was in custody awaiting trial, or was he a person in custody for an offence triable in some court where the offence

LAND COURT.

Thursday, 12th September.

BEFORE THE HON. H. E. POLLACK, K.C.
(PRESIDENT) AND MR. H. H. J.
GOMPERTZ.

THE CLAIM TO AN ISLAND.

The case in which Kam Po, alias Cheung Cum Po, a Kowloon farmer, is called upon by the Land Court to prove his claim to the island of Nam Fat Tong, otherwise known as Tam To Island, which he sold to and which is now held in ownership by Mr. A. H. Rennie, merchant, was remitted.

The first witness called was Chin a Po, a watchman-in-chief for Mr. Rennie. He stated that he looked after the temple on the island of Tam To.

In reply to Mr. E. Robinson, barrister-at-law, who appears on behalf of Mr. Rennie, the Court interpreter said that although he understood the dialect spoken by the witness, the latter did not express himself very clearly.

Proceeding, witness said he lived on the island of Tam To for sixteen or seventeen years, and then, having obtained a lease on Nam Tong, he went to live there. He was at Nam Tong for fifteen years. On Tam To the witness and five other men fired in hats and cut grass, which they exchanged with people in Shaukiwan for provisions. The respective amounts of grass and provisions exchanged were not, and if at

the end of a certain period the one exceeded the other in value, the balance was paid in money.

The witness was questioned about the lease for the island. He was asked if he had seen it, but his reply was not a correct answer to the question, and the Court did not take it down.

President—Not until we find out when he first saw the lease.

Mr. Robinson—Very well, I ask that my my note be read.

President—You must abide by the rule of the Court.

Mr. Robinson—Certainly, your Lordship By the Court—The hill on Tam To is called Nam Fat Tong, and was so called by former people. Nam Fat Tong is one big hill. I do not know any place down by the beach called Nam Fat Tong, only the hill. Nam Tong is nearer than Tam To, and is a long way from that place. Nam Tong is nearer Shaukiwan.

The interpreter here explained that the witness had added that he understood the question to relate to Nam Fat Tong, and had replied that the island was not near Shaukiwan.

Mr. Robinson—I should like that to be noted, because it is of some importance. The Court directed the interpreter to ask about Nam Tong.

President—Do you mean that Nam Tong is a sheet of water?

The witness replied in the affirmative.

By Mr. Robinson—Witness went to see some friends on an island which he knew was called Nam Tong hill or Nam Tong island.

Mr. Rennie was then sworn, and examined by Mr. Robinson. He said he was the purchaser from the claimant of the island known as Nam Tong, and the circumstances of the transaction were as follows:—About the beginning of the year 1900 the price of food here was up so high that it was suggested by the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon that Mr. Rennie should start a mixed stock farm. Mr. Rennie went to see the Colonial Secretary and asked him if it was possible to purchase some suitable land having grass and fresh water. Mr. Rennie was shown plans of land in the New Territory, and next day, in company with the Colonial Secretary and two others, he left Blake Pier in No. 1, Police launch and visited one or two places in the New Territory, which, however, were found unsuitable either because there was no grazing or because there were too many people in the neighbourhood. The reason Mr. Rennie was desirous of securing suitable land was that his sheep were dying in great numbers where they already were. Mr. Ormby afterwards, together with his land bailiff, took him to inspect another island, but again there were too many people in the vicinity, to get rid of whom would have given a great deal of trouble. In September, 1900, a land broker came into Mr. Rennie's office, and said there was an island beyond Lymoor where water and grass could be found. Mr. Rennie went next day with the land broker and Cheung Cum Po and inspected the island, Tam To, which he found suitable. On the way back to Hongkong, in the launch, Mr. Rennie asked how much Cheung Cum Po wanted for the island, and he replied—"Ten thousand dollars." Mr. Rennie replied that he would not give him a thousand. A few days afterwards he came to Mr. Rennie and said he would let him have the island for \$1,000. To this Mr. Rennie agreed on the conditions that he was given a certain title and that Mr. Ladde, the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, found the grass and water sufficiently good and plentiful to warrant the transferring of the sheep to the island. Both conditions were ultimately satisfied, and Mr. Rennie gave Cheung Cum Po \$100 down and the balance of the \$1,000-\$180 of which went to Chiu a Po and \$65 to Yip a Kee in consideration of their leases—when the agreement was ratified. Mr. Stevens drew up the papers. The price paid for the island, therefore, was \$1,000, exclusive of brokerage.

The request was granted.

Mr. Robinson afterwards questioned the witness, who said he knew what an island was. It was an unexecuted warrant. On that date, he said, the plaintiff was in fact a criminal in jail under a magistrate's warrant.

Some difficulty was experienced in getting the witness to give a specific name to the island of Tam To, which appeared to have a variety of names. For the purpose of ascertaining what the island was generally called, Mr. Robinson drew some word pictures which were intended to meet the simplicity of the witness's mind.

"Suppose," said Mr. Robinson, "two junks met at sea, and they could just see the top of the peak, and suppose one asked the other what the name of the island was, what would be the reply?"

The witness did not know; they might call it any name.

Mr. Robinson had another try. "Supposing you were on the back of a dragon right over the island, or in a balloon looking down on it, what would you call it?"

President—He would call it the nightmare (laughter).

Mr. Robinson—Supposing the dragon asked the name of the island, what would you say?"

Witness—No one says "what island."

Mr. Robinson proceeded with his other questions, and the Court afterwards rose for lunch.

On resuming, the witness was again examined at length.

By the Court—The cost of building the temple on Nam Tong was said to be about \$500, but witness was not aware whether or not the Kowloon people and junk people subscribed towards the amount. A theatrical performance had once been given at the temple, three or four years ago, and the owner asked the junk people to subscribe towards the cost. The performance was given because the fishing had been very successful. Witness was only caretaker of the temple, and had nothing to do with the performance.

In reply to a question by the President as to whether the fields on Nam Tong were temple lands, the witness replied that they were left by Cheung Cum Po's ancestors.

Mr. Robinson asked that question and answer be noted.

The President thought the answer was not evidence, and was averse to noting it.

Mr. Robinson, in turn, contended that it was evidence, and again requested that question and answer be noted.

The President said the witness was speaking from hearsay—of tradition.

Mr. Robinson replied that in such cases a great deal might turn upon tradition, and thus was "a criminal matter," on the 14th August at the time when the plaintiff was detained in the custody of the police by virtue of the order of banishment, nevertheless the fact remains that on the 14th August the plaintiff was not detained under the order, for "a criminal matter," but for a conviction for "a criminal matter."

For the reason, therefore, that the plaintiff's case does not fall within the Habens Corpus Act because he was not detained for a criminal or supposed criminal matter, he cannot make claim for compensation under the same.

"LEMCOO" is in order to ensure obtaining the genuine article.

entitled to ask the Court to do as he requested. The President—No, you are not entitled to ask the Court. It is entirely left to the discretion

4 NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

PERSONS having any Claims against or Owing Money to the Estate of the late E. H. JOSEPH are hereby requested to send in Notifications of same, on or before the 30th inst., to No. 1, Ice House Road.

Any Claims after that date will not be recognised.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1901. [2338]

WANTED

A HOUSE in KOWLOON or on the HUNGER LEVELS.

Apply to— A. P.

Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1901. [2339]

TO LET FURNISHED.

"BANGOUR" MOUNT KELLET, the Peak, from about end of October to end of April next. TENNIS COURT.

Apply to— V. A. CESAR HAWKINS.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1901. [2340]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Acting Captain Superintendent of Police to Sell by Public Auction.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY).

the 14th inst., at 11 A.M., at the Central Police Station.

A QUANTITY OF DAMAGED AND CONDEMNED STORES and SADDLERY, &c.

TERMS.—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1901. [2341]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"ULYSSES"

are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or loaded at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd.; in both cases it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 14th inst.

Optional cargo will be landed unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

Goods undelivered after the 19th inst. will be subject to rent. All damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 A.M. on the 20th instant.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1901. [2342]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES:

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, COLOMBO AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"AWA MARU,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd.; at both cases it will be sorted out by mark by the Company and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon to-morrow.

Goods not cleared by the 18th inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

All ship-damaged packages must be left in the Godowns and notice of same sent to this Office before the 21st instant, or claims in connection therewith will not be recognised.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1901. [2343]

FROM HAMBURG, BREMEN, ROTTERDAM, ANTWERPEN, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE N.D.L. Steamship

"KOENIGSBERG,"

Captain Christiansen, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon to-day, 12th inst.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th instant will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 19th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1901. [2344]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS will be ready to-morrow, and will contain—

Leading Articles—

Affairs in the Philippines.

Welshmen's Prospects.

A Medical Expert for Hongkong.

The Attempt on President McKinley.

Protection in the United States.

Payment of the Indemnity.

The Entry in Chinese Examinations.

Edict Against Import of Arms.

Macao.

Singapore.

Northern Notes.

Correspondence.

Trade in the Straits Settlements in 1900.

Change Doings.

Supreme Court.

Sporting and Other Notes.

Hongkong Cricket Club.

Meats, McAuliffe and Slavin at the Theatre.

Victoria Recreation Club Aquatic Sports.

Royal Hongkong Golf Club.

Subscription, \$12 per Annum, payable in advance, postage, 5¢.

Extra copies 30 cents each (cash).

Copies can be posted from the Office to addresses sent, including postage, 3¢ cents each; or \$1 for three copies (cash).

Hongkong, 13th September, 1901. [2345]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

POSTPONEMENT.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship.

"HAIMUN."

Captain Passmore, will be despatched for the above ports TO-MORROW, the 14th inst., at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1901. [2334]

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

THE N.D.L. Steamship

"KOENIGSBERG."

Captain Christiansen, will be despatched for the above ports TO-MORROW, the 14th inst., at 5 P.M.

This Steamer has superior accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1901. [2336]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

TO-DAY (FRIDAY),

the 13th inst., at 11 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, Ice House Street,

50 Cases of SCARLET COTTON BLANKETS and 80 Pairs FLOWERED BLANKETS.

Also A Quantity of MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

TERMS.—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1901. [2334]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY),

the 14th inst., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road Central,

GENTLEMEN'S SUIT LENGTHS,

SOFT FRONTED SHIRTS for Winter,

CRICKET and TENNIS SHIRTS, WOOL-

LEN SWEATERS, SINGLETS and

SOCKS.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS and SHOES,

LADIES' DRESS, MATERIALS and

CHILDREN'S DRESS.

BED, QUILTS, BLANKETS, TOILET COVERS, LACE CURTAINS, SILK UMBRELLAS, HATS.

TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary.

V. I. REMEDIOS,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1901. [2337]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 474.

THE following Particulars and Conditions of Sale of CROWN LAND by PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held at the Offices of the Public Works Department, on MONDAY, the 16th day of SEPTEMBER, 1901, at 3 P.M., are published for general information.

By Command;

J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,

Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Hongkong, 30th August, 1901. [2344]

Particulars and Conditions of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 16th day of SEPTEMBER, 1901, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Hung Hom, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from the 5th November, 1900, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

For detailed particulars apply to

DENNYS & BOWLEY,

Solicitors,

Supreme Court House,

Hongkong, 26th August, 1901. [2345]

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. 121.

Locality.

Boundary Measurements.

in Square ft.

Amount Paid.

Price.

No. 121.

Hung Hom

Inland

No. 121.

Hung Hom

50 50 14' 6" 14' 6"

725 8

222

CARTRIDGES! CARTRIDGES!!

JUST LANDED a NEW STOCK of

ELEY'S and KYNOCH'S SPORTING CARTRIDGES and NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT.

10 BOBB CARTRIDGES

12 "

16 "

10 "

8

TO LET.

TO LET.

1ST, 2ND and 3RD FLOORS of No. 35, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, next to MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., now nearing Completion. Suitable for Offices. Apply to—

WING CHEONG,
Nos. 1 & 3, D'Aguilar Street.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1901. [2218]

TO LET.

NOS. 1 to 8, WILD DELI, WANCHAI ROAD. Apply to—

SANG KEE,
298, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1901. [2084]

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS at No. 5, REDNAXELA TERRACE. Apply to the—

OCCUPANT OF THE HOUSE.
Hongkong, 11th September, 1901. [2312]

TO LET.

N^o. 1, STEWART TERRACE, the PEAK. Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1901. [1799]

TO LET.

A SPACIOUS GODOWN, well built of Brick and Stone, at WANCHAI, MATHERSON STREET. Apply to—

CARLOWITZ & CO., Sales Office.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1901. [2303]

TO LET AT KOWLOON,

From 1st October.

HOUSES Nos. 9 & 11, SALISBURY AVENUE, Furnished or Unfurnished. Very healthy locality. Apply to the—

OCCUPIERS OF THE HOUSES.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1901. [2305]

TO LET.

GODOWN, NO. 5A, DUDDELL STREET. Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 5th July, 1901. [1692]

TO BE LET.

HOUSE No. 1, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, facing Parade Ground. OFFICES and ROOMS on 2nd Floor in Beaconsfield Arcade. For Particulars, apply to—

TURNER & CO.
Hongkong, 7th September, 1901. [2326]

TO LET.

POSSESSION, AUGUST 1st.

THE GODOWN in WEST POINT (Kennedy Town) known as Feather Factory, now occupied by the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf side Godown Co., Ltd. For particulars, apply to—

LAUTS, WEGENER & CO.
Hongkong, 9th July, 1901. [1730]

TO LET.

"FERNSIDE," NO. 37, ROBINSON ROAD. Apply to—

S. A. RAMJAHN,
Care of Thomas's Grill Room.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1901. [1937]

TO LET.

GODOWN—PRAYA, KENNEDY TOWN. Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1901. [2251]

TO LET.

N^o. 8A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Apply to—

KWONG CHEONG WO,
No. 239, Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, 9th July, 1901. [1733]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in RIFTON TERRACE.
"THE RETREAT," MOUNT KELLET. Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1901. [166]

TO LET.

OFFICE in QUEEN'S ROAD, No. 15, FIRST FLOOR, from the 1st October. Apply to—

L. M. CARE of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1901. [2228]

TO LET.

N^o. 26, WINDHAM STREET. Apply to—

C. F. DE CARVALHO.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1901. [2220]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

M^{rs}. GILLANDERS
"GLENWOOD,"
91, CAINE ROAD.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1900. [869]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with Board. Apply to Mrs. MATHER, 2, Pedder's Hill.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1892.

Q^{UAN} W^{AH} & CO., DEALERS IN ITALIAN MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS. DESIGNS & PRICES on APPLICATION at No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong. Hongkong, 17th October, 1899. [179]

S^IENT^ING SURGEON DENTIST. NO. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET. TERMS VERY MODERATE. Consultation Free. Hongkong, 23rd September, 1891. [1832]

HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BOOKBINDING

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, The only office in China having European taught workmen. Equal to Home Work.

BUILDERS

KANG ON, Contractor, 30, D'Aguilar Street. Local and Coast Port Buildings, Timber, Brick and Granite. Mechanics engaged, Estimates given

CHEMISTS DRUGGISTS, &c.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY. Chemists and Druggists, High-class Aerated Waters, Dealers in Photographic Requisites, Queen's Road.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMEN

A CHEE & CO., Established 1859. Every Household Requisite. Depot for Eastman's Kodak Films and Accessories; 17a, Queen's Road Central.

JEWELLER

MAISON LEVY HERMANOS. Diamond Merchants and Watchmakers, 40, Watson's Building, Queen's Road. Also at Shanghai, Manila, Paris and Hoile

PHOTOGRAPHERS

A. FONG. The largest and most complete Studio in Hongkong. Established 1859. Views, Engravings, Ivory Miniatures, Oil Paintings, &c., Ice House Street.

MEE CHEUNG.

Ice House Street, Top Floor. Permanent Enlargements, Groups, Views, etc.; Development Works, Amateurs' Requisites

M. MUMEYA, JAPANESE ARTIST. Brocade and Crayon Engravings and also colouring Photos and relief Photos. Views of China and Manila. Work done for Amateurs; No. 8A, Queen's Road Central.

STOREKEEPERS

F. BLACKHEAD & CO. Navy Contractors. Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Provision and Coal Merchants, Praya Central, next Hongkong Hotel.

BISMARCK & CO. Navy Contractors. Ship Chandlers, Provision and Coal Merchants, Sailmakers, Fresh Water supplied to Vessels in the Harbour.

KWONG SANG & CO. Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Hardware Engineers, Tools, Brass and Iron Merchants, 144, Des Voeux Road.

MORE & SEYMUND. 43 and 45, Des Voeux Road. Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Riggers, Commission Agents and General Storkeholders; Sole Agents for Shipowners Composition ("Greyhound Brand") and Blundell Spence & Co.'s Composition

TAILORS

R. HAUGHTON & CO. Naval Military and Court, 16, Queen's Road, Opposite Kahn's Curio Store.

TOBACCONISTS

D. S. DADY BURJOR, "LOS FILIPINOS." Importer of the Best Manila Cigars; 25, Pottinger Street.

WATCHMAKERS

DROZ & CO. 10, Queen's Road Central. Repairs of Watches and Clocks by competent European experts, at moderate rates.

MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS, NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD: "DOCK." NAGASAKI, A.I., A.B.C., Scott's and Engineering Codes Used.

DOCK No. 1 (at TATEGAMI). Extreme Length... 371 feet. Length on Blocks... 350. Width of Entrance on Top... 89. Width of Entrance on Bottom... 77. Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 261.

DOCK No. 2 (at MUKALIMA). Extreme Length... 371 feet. Length on Blocks... 350. Width of Entrance on Top... 66. Width of Entrance on Bottom... 53. Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 22.

PATENT SLIP (at KOSUGE). Can take vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.

THE WORKS are well equipped with the LATEST IMPROVEMENTS and can execute any kind of work in SHIPBUILDING and MARINE ENGINEERING as well as in REPAIRING of SHIPS.

The COMPANY has a POWERFUL SAWAGE PLANT READY at SHORT NOTICE. [1580]

THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

The above Company is prepared to supply the shipping in Hongkong with PURE and FILTERED WATER both for dock and boilers.

Call Flag W.

J. W. KEW, Manager, 20, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, 18th December, 1900. [1486]

THE WANCHAI STOREING COMPANY

ARE now prepared to receive Goods for Storage in their Godowns, situated on WANCHAI EAST (late McGregor Barracks).

Landing and Shipping of Cargoes is facilitated by means of the spacious strong Pier lately constructed in front of these Godowns.

Terms Moderate.

Apply to the SECRETARY on the premises.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1901. [12033]

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

THE MODERN DEPILATOXY—EVOLUTION BACKWARD—PLATINUM-PLATED CLAY—RANGE FINDING SIMPLIFIED—A TWENTIETH CENTURY COUNTERFEIT—THE EARTH'S TWELVE MOTIONS—A MOUSE-EATING FUNGUS—SILKWORM FOOD—SAFE X-RAYS.

About forty superfluous hairs, Dr. A. Whitfield finds, can be removed by electrolysis at one sitting. The negative electrode from a battery of about five Leclanché cells is connected with a needle which is introduced into the neck of the hair follicle, and the patient then grasps firmly the positive electrode. After a few seconds bubbles of hydrogen issue from the mouth of the follicle. The needle is shortly afterward withdrawn, and after a moment or two the hair may be pulled out very easily, the inner root sheath coming with it without resistance if the operation has been successful.

So-called "bronze" medals have been mostly struck in pure copper. This has been given a thin coating of oxide by heating in contact with iron oxide, or by the Japanese wet process, in which a boiling solution having copper sulphate and a variety of verdigris as the main constituents. The latter process gives a patina of a variety of beautiful shades of brown. Sir W. C. Roberts Austin notes that European minds are now discarding pure copper, and are returning to an alloy much like that of the ancient Romans. The Roman alloy, as shown by coins of Hadrian and Trajan, consisted of about 87 per cent. of copper and 9 of zinc with some lead, tin, iron or silver, and traces of antimony.

A German method of platinising porcelain is given importance by the need of platinum apparatus and the high cost of the metal. By fusing a coating of platinum salts on the porcelain dish, a thin deposit of platinum is formed, and the vessel so covered is claimed to be quite as durable as solid platinum, and cheaper.

The new range-finder of Prof. G. Forbes is designed to meet the requirements of infantry in the field. It consists of a field-glass, to be carried in the usual way, and a folding aluminum base, which is 6 feet long when extended and 3 feet 3 inches when folded, weighs less than 3 pounds, and can be strapped upon the back. The base is a square tube, each half of which has at each end a doubly reflecting glass prism.

The rays of light from a distant object strike the outer pair of these four prisms, are reflected at right angles along each tube, and at the two middle prisms into the two telescopes of the binocular. The angle between these rays is determined by two wires, that in one telescope being fixed, while that in the other is moved by a micrometer screw until the two wires are seen as one at the same time that the object is seen distinctly. From the angle the distance is obtained, and may be easily estimated to within 60 yards for 3,000 yards and 15 yards for 1,500 yards.

More Indigestion set in. After eating, my stomach became swollen with wind, making a disagreeable rumbling noise and causing great pain. Several doctors tried to help me, but their medicine didn't hit the mark. I got worse and worse.

"The old 'Pombrook,' now lying at Chatham, is something like the hulk I then was. My cough shook my body through and through. For months I slept propped up with pillows. After a fit of coughing, perspiration rolled off me, soaking my linen. My body seemed on fire.

"Like the sharp stab of a cowardly knife did a long breath pain me. I got alarmed and nervous, for things were looking ugly."

"Though this day is the 29th of April, 1900," said the gallant Corporal, "I yet remember that aching pain that caught me in the back, on the right side, and that my bowels were very constipated. Altogether, I was in a bad way. My wife, when the doctors had failed to help me—a sheer hulk—insisted on giving me Mother Seigel's Syrup, to pull me round.

"I had no faith in it, because it was an unscripted medicine, but I succumbed to Seigel's note. My first bottle sharpened my appetite, improved my breathing, and loosened my cough."

"The improvement continued week by week until I was completely restored to health. Cough, pain, and weariness were swept away like chaff before the wind."

"Corporal Eccles," of 9, Southill Road, Chatham, says Mr. H. Woolgar, "is personally known to me. Unquestionably, Seigel's Syrup saved his life. Now he is getting younger every day."

"Aye," continued the old seaman, who by the way, is proud of his medal for 'long service,'" "Mother Seigel's Syrup put life, power and 'go' into my almost lifeless hulk. I am now sixty-five, still young and full of life and energy—all due, mark you, Sir, to Seigel's Syrup. If you think others will try its powers, you may publish this."

Such was the Corporal's stirring narrative, and its truth is vouched for by Mr. G. W. Philips, of the Chatham High Street, number 312, who writes: "I can verify every word that Mr. Eccles has said. Mother Seigel's Syrup has made a new man of him. No man acquainted with Mr. Eccles's case could doubt the efficacy of Mother Seigel's Syrup for all disorders of the stomach and liver."

H.M.S. "Rodney" no more ploughs the deep, but she lies in peace and quiet at Chatham; yet you who are sailing in stormy waters because there is trouble within—unhappiness among your digestive organs, in fact—can follow in the steps of the gallant Corporal, and can attain, in this way, to the same halcyon days.

tubes may be safely brought close to the skin, any loss of penetrative power being in this way effectually counteracted.

Wireless telegraphy is expected to prove a boon to Arctic explorers by putting them in constant communication with their supply camps. By means of relay stations, the wanderers in the frozen wilderness may even be able to send messages to the friends at home and the world at large.

OLD "THREE-DECKERS."

H.M.S. "Rodney" ploughed the sea into two broad ribbons of white foam, as she gathered weight on her journey out to the Cape of Good Hope, in days when the Boer War was undreamed of and ships like this old "three-decker" ruled the waves supreme.

Nine hundred men manned her, and prominent among them was Corporal Eccles, one of the "boys of the old brigades."

Corporal Eccles, who spins this yarn to me, is now lame

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections, commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked *K*, nearest Hongkong *k*, midway between Hongkong and Kowloon *m*, and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf *b*, together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's
2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & RIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED
LONDON, &c. VIA PORTS OF CALL	PARRAMATTA	Brit. str.	2 m.	R. T. Cook, E.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. CO.	To-morrow, at Noon.
LONDON	IDOMENUS	Brit. str.	2 m.	H. S. Bradshaw	P. & O. S. N. CO.	On 17th inst.
LONDON	BOMBAY	Brit. str.	2 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On or about 21st inst.
LONDON	AJAX	Brit. str.	2 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 1st October.
LONDON	PYRRHUS	Brit. str.	2 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 15th October.
LONDON	CALCHAS	Brit. str.	2 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 29th October.
LONDON	NESTOR	Brit. str.	2 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 12th November.
LONDON	MACHAON	Brit. str.	2 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 26th November.
LIVERPOOL DIRECT	ORESTES	Brit. str.	2 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 15th inst.
LIVERPOOL DIRECT	ULYSSES	Brit. str.	2 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 15th October.
LIVERPOOL DIRECT	DARDANUS	Brit. str.	2 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 15th November.
BREMEN, VIA PORTS OF CALL	PRINZ HEINRICH	Jap. str.	2 m.	J. W. White	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 18th inst. at Noon.
MAISSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, v. SPIEGEL, &c.	TAMBA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	Duchateau	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 20th inst. at Daylight.
MAISSEILLES, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	INDUS	Fren. str.	2 m.	Ehlers	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 23rd inst. at 1 P.M.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG	ANDALUSIA	Ger. str.	2 m.	Sachs	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 21st inst.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG	ARABIA	Ger. str.	2 m.	Christiansen	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 5th October.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG	BAMBERG	Ger. str.	2 m.	Jacobs	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 2nd November.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SEGOVIA	Ger. str.	2 m.	Foerck	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 16th November.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	MARU	Brit. str.	2 m.	von Binzer	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 30th November.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	ATAKA	Ger. str.	2 m.	Forst	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On or about 13th inst.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	L. SCHEPP	Amer. ship.	2 m.	Kendall	CARLOWITZ & CO.	To-day, A.M.
NEW YORK	MOGLI	Brit. str.	2 m.	Moore	DODWELL & CO., LIMITED	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	LONGSHIPS	Brit. str.	1 m.	T. Darke	JADDIN, MATHESON & CO.	On 21st inst.
NEW YORK	MANUEL LLAGUNO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Lowe	SHewan, TOME & CO.	On 15th October.
NEW YORK	GLENLYNN	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. Pybus, E.N.R.	McGREGOR BROS. & GOV.	On or about 25th Oct.
CHINA	EMPERESS OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	2 m.	E. Beetham, E.N.R.	DODWELL & CO., LIMITED	On 22nd inst.
TRISTANIA	TARTAR	Brit. str.	2 m.	J. Trudbridge	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst.
OLYMPIA	RIOUJUN MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	O. Ohno	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 16th inst. at 4 P.M.
TEEKNAI	AMERICA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	H. C. Harris	TOTO KISEN KAISHA	On 17th inst. at Noon.
CITY OF PEKING	YAWATA MARU	Angr. str.	2 m.	O. & S. S. CO.	O. & S. S. CO.	On 24th inst.
CARLISLE CITY	ROSETTA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On or about 17th inst.
AIRLINE	KONGISBERG	Brit. str.	2 m.	N. Tate	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst. at 4 P.M.
CHINOTU	TRISTANIA	Brit. str.	2 m.	St. John George	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 3rd Oct. at Noon.
AWA MARU	TRISTANIA	Aus. str.	2 m.	Christiansen	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	To-morrow, at 5 P.M.
INABA MARU	YAMADA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	Mitis	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 15th inst.
INABA MARU	YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.	2 m.	N. Trent	SANDER, WILDER & CO.	On 19th inst., P.M.
RAUDNORSHIRE	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	W. Bainbridge	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 19 A.M.
KWEIYANG	YAWATA MARU	Brit. str.	2 m.	Bindloss	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst., at Daylight.
FLANDRIA	YAWATA MARU	Brit. str.	2 m.	A. E. Moses	SHewan, TOME & CO.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
WOOSUNG	YAWATA MARU	Brit. str.	2 m.	Eichbaum	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst., at Noon.
PALAWAN	YAWATA MARU	Brit. str.	2 m.	J. Chellaw, E.N.R.	SIMMESSEN & CO.	On 22nd inst.
CEYLON	YAWATA MARU	Brit. str.	2 m.	W. Hayward, E.N.R.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 3 P.M.
MAIDOURU MARU	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	P. & O. S. N. CO.	P. & O. S. N. CO.	On 16th inst.
ANPING	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On or about 14th inst.
FOOCHOW	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.		P. & O. S. N. CO.	On 20th inst.
TAMSUI	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On or about 21st inst.
YUNENBANG	YAWATA MARU	Brit. str.	2 m.		P. & O. S. N. CO.	On 18th inst.
MANILA	SUNGKING	Brit. str.	2 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst., at Daylight.
ILOILO & CEBU	KAIFFONO	Jap. str.	2 m.	M. Tagi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at Noon.
HOMBAK VIA SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	MIKE MARU	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Fey	DAVID SASBON, SONS & CO.	On 15th inst., at Daylight.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	ABERDON APCAR	Brit. str.				

SHIPPING.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"FLANDRIA,"

Captain Eichbaum, will be despatched for the above port TO-DAY, the 13th inst., at 3 P.M.

This Steamer has superior accommodation for First Class Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMMSEN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1901. [2318]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship

"YUENSANG."

Captain Rolfe, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 13th inst., at 5 P.M.

This Steamer has superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, is fitted throughout with Electric Light, and carries a Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1901. [2318]

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

12th September.

Awa Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.

Fushun, British str., for Shanghai.

Indraulic, British str., for Moji.

Lucid, Austrian str., for Swatow.

Machen, German str., for Singapore.

Mexican Prince, British str., for Singapore.

Pax, Belgian str., for Saigon.

P. C. Kuan, German str., for Swatow.

Sabine Rickmers, British str., for Tamsui.

DEPARTURES.

11th September.

SANAKAN, German str., for Sandakan.

12th September.

ANPING, British str., for Canton.

CHINA, German str., for Swatow.

FUSHUN, British str., for Shanghai.

MACHEW, German str., for Bangkok.

P. C. KLAO, German str., for Baugkok.

SABINE RICKMERS, British str., for Tamsui.

SIBAH, British str., for Swatow.

SZEKHUN, British str., for Shanghai.

THALES, British str., for Swatow.

TSCHUIGUAN MARU, Japanese str., for Moji.

WOOSEN, British str., for Canton.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

12th September.

KOWLOON DOCKS—Canton River, Victoria,

George Valentine, Zafiro, Icano, Fei Hoo,

Kaifeng, Changsha, America Mara.

COSMOPOLITAN DOCK—Loongmien.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 A II American Ship

"MANUEL LLAGUNO"

will load during September and October.

sailing about 25th October.

For Freight, apply to SHEWAN, TOME & CO.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1901. [1768]

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 A II American ship

"L. SCHEPP"

Captain Kendall, will be ready to load on the

15th August for the above port, and will be

despatched about the middle of September.

For Freight, apply to CARLOWITZ & CO.

Hongkong, 18th July 1901. [1414]

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN, AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

"Empress" Twin Screw Steamship—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse-Power—Speed 10 knots.

SAVING THREE TO SEVEN DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN" Comdr. H. Pybus, E.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 25th Sept., 1901

"EMPERESS OF CHINA" Comdr. R. Archibald, E.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 23rd Oct., 1901

"TARTAR" 4,425 Tons. Comdr. E. Beetham, E.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 6th Nov., 1901

"EMPERESS OF INDIA" Comdr. O. P. Marshall, E.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 20th Nov., 1901

"ATHENIAN" 3,882 Tons, Capt. H. Mowatt WEDNESDAY, 4th Dec., 1901

THE magnificent TWIN-SCREW STEAMSHIPS of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA to VAN COUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey, and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAIL

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OUTWARDS.		DUE
FROM GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.	"AGAMEMNON"	On 19th September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.	"CALCHAS"	On 26th September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.	"NESTOR"	On 1st October.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.	"LAERTES"	On 9th October.

HOMEWARDS.		TO SAIL
FOR LONDON	"IDOMENUS"	On 17th September.
LONDON	"AJAX"	On 1st October.
LONDON	"PYRRHUS"	On 15th October.
LONDON	"CALCHAS"	On 29th October.
LONDON	"NESTOR"	On 12th November.
LONDON	"MACHAON"	On 26th November.
LIVERPOOL DIRECT	"ORESTES"	On 15th September.
(Taking Cargo at London Rates)	"ULYSSES"	On 15th October.
LIVERPOOL DIRECT	"DARDANUS"	On 15th November.
(Taking Cargo at London Rates)	The S.S. "ULYSSES" from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL arrived on the 12th inst. a.m., and leaves for SHANGHAI and JAPAN to-morrow.	

For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS O. S. S. Co.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1901. [15]

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
ILIOLO & CEBU	"KAIFONG"	On 14th September.
YOKOHAMA	"CHINGTU"	On 15th September.
SHANGHAI	"WOOSUNG"	On 16th September.
MANILA	"SUNGKILANG"	On 16th September.
SHANGHAI	"WHAMFOA"	On 20th September.
TIENTSIN	"KWEIYANG"	On 22nd September.

* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1901. [16]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship "ARRATOON APCAR," Captain E. Fey, will be despatched for the above ports on SUNDAY, the 15th inst., at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSON, SONS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1901. [231]

UNITED STATES AND CHINA-JAPAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL THE Steamship

LONGSHIPS," Captain Moore, will be despatched as above on or about 15th October.

For Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1901. [231]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES: PAQUEBOT-POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, DJIBOUTI, EGYPT, MARSAILLES, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX; ALSO PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

ON MONDAY, the 23rd September, 1901, at 1 P.M., the Company's Steamship "INDUS," Captain Duclercq, with Mail, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this port for MARSAILLES via ports of call, WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 3 P.M.

Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 22nd instant. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and Value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

P. DE CHAMPAGNAC, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1901. [2]

THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.

FOR ANPING (VIA SWATOW AND AMOY).

THE Company's Steamship

"MAIDZURU MARU."

Captain K. Suzuki, will be despatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 18th September.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1901. [18]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"AIRLIE."

Captain St. John George, will be despatched for the above ports on THURSDAY, the 3rd October, at NOON.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this Company to and from Australia are available for return by the steamers of the China Navigation Company and vice versa.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1901. [229]

THE Company's Steamship

"TRISTE."

Captain Mitzi, will leave for the above places on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SANDER, WIELER & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1901. [162]

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship

"GEO. ECKLEY," Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1901. [5]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship

"J. S. GIBB," Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1901. [14]

TO IMPORTERS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Having established a regular service of steamers from Seattle (Puget Sound) to Japan, China and the Philippines, in conjunction with the

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY LINES

of the United States, are prepared to contract for the conveyance of Goods from

the Pacific Coast and interior points of U.S.A. to the Orient.

For further particulars, apply at

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S OFFICES, NEW YORK;

To their Agents of the Company at Japan, China, Philippines and Siam;

FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO., General Western Agents, SEATTLE; or to

GEO. SUTHERLAND, General Agent for the East, SHANGHAI.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1901. [162]

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

U. S. MAIL LINES

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE

VIA

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"CITY OF PEKING"	TUESDAY, 24th September, at NOON.
"GAELIC"	WEDNESDAY, 2d October, at NOON.
"CHINA"	SATURDAY, 19th October, at NOON.
"DORIC"	TUESDAY, 29th October, at NOON.
"PERU"	TUESDAY, 12th November, at NOON.
"COPTIC"	WEDNESDAY, 20th November, at NOON.

THE P. M. S.S. Co.'s Steamship "CITY OF PEKING" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU on TUESDAY, the 24th September, at Noon, taking Freight for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Steamers of these lines pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamer, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland Rail-route from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding orders for OVERLAND CITIES in United States have between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE and other direct connecting Railways.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special Rates (first class only) are granted to European Points, are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, and European Civil Service officials located in Asia, and to European officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan.

TO UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN POINTS, Special rates (first class only) are confined and will apply only to Missionaries, members of the Naval and Military Services, and to Consular and Diplomatic Officials of Governments of China and Japan.

RETURN PASSAGE.—Passengers who do not hold round-trip tickets but who have paid full first-class fare from ports of call in the Orient to the United States, Canada or Europe, and re-embark at San Francisco or Honolulu for the return voyage at any time within twelve months, will be allowed a reduction of ten per cent. from fare, San Francisco or Honolulu, to original port of embarkation.

Passengers who do not hold round-trip tickets but who have paid full-class fare from the United States, Canada or Europe, to a port of call Japan or China and re-embark at such port of call from fare to San Francisco or Honolulu, will be allowed a reduction of ten per cent. from fare to San Francisco or Honolulu.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Companies and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M., same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany each shipment of Cargo or Parcel (valued at \$100 gold or over), destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

Merchant's Invoice will be sufficient for Cargo or Parcel (each shipment) when the value is less than \$100 U.S. gold.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, Queen's Building.

GEO. ECKLEY, ACTING AGENT.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1901. [34]

CALIFORNIA AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUS-

TRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT,

MEDITERRANEAN PORTS,

POST OFFICE NOTICES

Parcel Mails for Europe, &c., per s.m. *Paramatta*, will close at 3 p.m. to-day. The *Palauca*, with the English Mail of the 10th ult., left Singapore on Sunday, the 8th inst., and may be expected here to-day. This Packet brings copies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 15th July.

The City of Peking, with the American Mail of the 21st ult., left Yokohama on Sunday, the 8th inst., at daylight, and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 17th inst.

MAILS WILL CLOSE.

FOR

	DAY AND HOUR.
Canton	Friday, 13th, 7.30 A.M.
Kolo and Yokohama	Friday, 13th, 9.00 A.M.
Singapore, Colombo and Bombay	Friday, 13th, 11.00 A.M.
Hollock and Pakhoi	Friday, 13th, 11.00 A.M.
Anoy	Friday, 13th, 1.00 P.M.
Macao	Friday, 13th, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai	Friday, 13th, 2.00 P.M.
Singapore, Seurahayn and Samarang	Friday, 13th, 2.00 P.M.
Manila	Friday, 13th, 4.00 P.M.
Haiphong	Friday, 13th, 5.00 P.M.
Canton	Friday, 13th, 5.00 P.M.
Europe, &c., India via Tuticorin	8.00 A.M.
(Late Letters 11.10 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)	10.00 A.M.
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra postage 10 cents.)	10.45 A.M.)

PARRAMATTA

	DAY AND HOUR.
Papers	10.30 A.M.
Radiantshire	11.00 A.M.
Hainan	12.00 P.M.
Kaifeng	1.00 P.M.
Konkieng	1.45 P.M.
Douguin Maru	2.00 P.M.
Arratoon Aper	3.00 P.M.
Chingtao	5.00 P.M.
Ridge Maru	6.00 P.M.
Carlisle City	16th, 4.00 P.M.
Wooing Sungshang	16th, 4.00 P.M.
Tuesday	17th,
Registration	10.00 A.M.
(Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.)	10.00 A.M.
Letters, &c.	11.00 A.M.
Wednesday	18th,
Registration	10.00 A.M.
(Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.)	10.00 A.M.
Letters, &c.	11.00 A.M.
Thursday	19th,
Registration	10.00 A.M.
(Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.)	10.00 A.M.
Letters, &c.	11.00 A.M.
Friday	20th, 4.00 P.M.
Sunday	22nd, 9.00 A.M.
Wednesday	25th,
Registration	10.00 A.M.
(Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.)	10.00 A.M.
Letters, &c.	11.00 A.M.

THE CANADIAN MAIL

Sale, Blankets, Sales Rooms, Messrs. Hughes & Hough, 11 a.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sale, Condensed Stores, etc., Central Police Station, Messrs. Hughes & Hough, 11 a.m.
Sale, Clothing, etc., Sales Rooms, Mr. V. I. Remedios, 2.30 p.m.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

12th September.

ON LONDON.—	Bank Bills, on demand	1/11 st
	Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/11 st
	Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/11 st
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/11 st
	Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	1/11 st
ON PARIS.—	Bank Bills, on demand	24/1 st
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	24/1 st
ON GERMANY.—	On demand	1.98
ON NEW YORK.—	Bank Bills, on demand	47
	Credits, 60 days' sight	47
ON BOMBAY.—	Telegraphic Transfer	144 ¹
	Bank, on demand	145
ON CALCUTTA.—	Telegraphic Transfer	144 ¹
	Bank, on demand	145
ON SINGAPORE.—	Bank, on demand	31 ¹ p.c. pm.
ON BATAVIA.—	Bank, on demand	117 ¹
ON HAIPHONG.—	Bank, on demand	13 ¹ p.c. pm.
ON SAIGON.—	Bank, on demand	11 ¹ p.c. pm.
ON BANGKOK.—	Bank, on demand	60 ¹
	Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate	\$10.23
	Gold, LEAR, 100 fine, per tael	\$33.40
	Bar Silver, per oz.	26 ¹

OPIUM.

11th September.

Quotations are:—Allow're not to 1 catty.
Malwa New \$860 to \$870 per picul.
Malwa Old \$890 to \$900.
Malwa Older \$900 to \$920.
P. P. per wrapped \$800 to —.
Persian fine quality \$300 to —.
Persian extra fine — to —.
Patna New \$925 to — per chest.
Patna Old \$975 to —.
Bengal New \$910 to —.
Bengal Old \$945 to —.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL

The P. & O. steamer *Palauca* left Singapore for this port on the 8th inst., at 8 a.m., with the outward English mails, and is due here to-day, at about 8 a.m.

THE INDIAN MAIL

The Indo-Chinese steamer *Chelebra*, from Calcutta and the Straits, left Singapore for this port on the 8th inst.

THE GERMAN MAIL

The Imperial German Mail steamer *Hamburg*, carrying the German mails with dates from Berlin of the 19th ult., left Colombo on the 7th inst., a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 17th inst.

The Imperial German Mail steamer *Prinz Heinrich* left Kobe via Nagasaki, Shanghai and Foochow on the 8th inst., p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 18th inst.

THE AMERICAN MAIL

The P.M. steamer *City of Peking*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco, to the 21st ult., via Honolulu, has arrived at Yokohama and left for this port on the 8th inst., a.m., via Inland Sea, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai.

The O. & O. steamer *Gaetico*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port via Honolulu, Inland Sea, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, on the 27th ult.

The T.K.K. steamer *Hongkong Mori*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port via Honolulu, Yokohama, Inland Sea, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, on the 4th inst.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1901. [1901]

With the *Hongkong Daily Press*.

UNDER ENGLISH MANAGEMENT.

AH YOUNG & CO.
NAVY and ARMY CONTRACTORS, and
WHOLESALE PROVISION MERCHANTS. Orders promptly executed. Satisfaction guaranteed. Price List on application.

9, VICTORIA STREET, HONGKONG
(Next to Central Market).
GEO. MOIR, Manager.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1901. [1901]

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

HONGKONG, 12th September.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	ISSUE VALUE.	PAID UP.	LAST DIVIDEND.	CLOSING QUOTATION.
BANKS.					
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	30/- div. = \$15.36 for half year ended 30/6.	600. London £1. 7s. 6d.
Bank of China & Japan, Ltd.	100,875	48	24	None.	12s.
Do. Deferred	1,230	21	21	5/- per share for 1899.	25.6s.
National Bank of China, Ltd.	19,970 A	210	28	3/- per share for 1899.	\$23. buyers
Do. Founders' Shares	29,055 B	210	28	3/- per share for 1899.	\$28. buyers
	750 f.drs.	41	21	None.	\$15. sellers
MAINE INSURANCE.					
Union Ins. Society, Ltd.	10,000	\$250	\$50	40 p. ct. = \$20 for 1899.	\$340.
China Traders' Ins. Co., Ltd.	24,000	\$23.33	\$23	16.5 p. tory. end 30/6.	\$30. sellers
				5 p. ct. = \$1.5. on account of count of 1900.	7s. 1d. 2s.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	5,000	\$100	\$25	\$12+20 p. ct. for 1899.	\$122. sellers
Yangtze Ins. Assocs., Ltd.	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$12 for 1899.	\$170. sellers
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	30,000	\$100	\$20	5 per cent. for 1895.	nominis.
Straita Insurance Co., Ltd.					
Fire INSURANCES.					
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$24 for 1899.	\$342. sellers
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$30 for 1899.	\$81. buyers
SHIPS.					
Hongkong Canton and Macao S. B. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$1.50 for half year ended 30/6/1901.	\$34. sales.
Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$210	\$210	\$1.50 for 1899.	\$136.
China & Manila S. S. Co., Ltd.	13,000	\$50	\$50	5 per share = \$10 for nowshare 1 c. for 1901.	\$62. sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	\$50	12 per cent. for year ending 30/6/00.	\$47. sellers
China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$10	\$10	Op. for 90con-sha.	\$12.
Do. Ordinary.	20,000	\$10	\$5	Op. for 100con-sha.	\$12.
Do. do.	20,000	\$10	\$5	Op. for 150con-sha.	\$12.
Star Ferry Co., Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	12 p. cent. for year ended 30/6/00.	\$24. buyers
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	2,000,000	\$1	\$1	Int. div. of 61 percent on account of 1901.	\$212.6. sellers
REFINERIES.					
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	Int. of \$5 on account of 1901.	\$126.
Luzon Sugar Refg. Co., Ltd.	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$3 for 1897.	\$36. sellers
MINE.					
Punjum Mining Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$9	None.	\$51. sellers
Do. Sociedad de Charboneras de Tonkin	16,000	\$250	\$250	Ps. 30 per share for 1900.	\$223.
Quenda Mines, Limited	400,000	25cts.	25cts.	None.	4 cents.
Jeletzu Mining and Trading Company, Ltd.	45,000	\$5	\$5	5 p. ct. half year end 31/7/94 (coupon 0).	\$51. sellers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Limited	200,000	\$1	\$10	1/12 p. share = \$5cts. 12th div.	\$12.
Olivers Freshfield Mines, Limited	15,000	\$5	\$5	None.	nominis.
Docks, Warehouses, &c.	60,000	\$50	\$50	10 p. c. & 8 p. c. bonus, 1 year 30/6/01.	\$275. sales
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Limited	30,000	\$50	\$50	Int. 5 per cent. on account of 1901.	\$97.1. buyers
Wanchai Warehouse and Storage Co., Ltd.	2,000	\$100	\$37	Int. of	